Notes of a Sojourner in the Land of Kaffirs and Boers.

The Zulu People - Their Country - Handsome, Honest, and Hospitable-Believers in Witchcraft-The Divinity that Hedges. the King-Polygamy Practiced-The Marrlage Ceremony-The Mother-in-Law Ques-

Special Correspondence THE NATIONAL TRIBUSE, JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICAN ERPUBLIC, December, 1891.



HE Zulu people, their country, their habits, and their beliefs, will be found full of interest to many who approach the subject, either as a study or as a relief from hackneyed adventures and narratives of puerile attractions. There are evidences fear the influence of the

hat this far-away race English on their ancestral traditions, and undoubtedly a Zulu will take great trouble to conceal the beliefs of his forefathers and the inner workings of his social and religious sys-

The Zulus live in the elevated country between Natal and Delagon Bay, They are a handsome race, and appear to be above the Negro in intelligence and customs. Their complexion is brown, and their features more regular than those of the Negro, although their hair is woolly.

They are honest and hospitable, and possess good intellectual powers, with few tendencies to the practice of great vices. Their language and manners are similar to those of other Kaffir tribes. They came from the north, and of their greatest leaders, swept over the country as far as the south border of Natal, and his progress was then checked by the united efforts of the Boers. A certain young Englishman, who spout much time with the dusky warriors, Charka and Cetewayo, who enjoyed the hospitality of the Zulus, and journeyed for days in their company, never suffered the Blightest annoyance or injury at their hands.

The was, when sick, attended by them with faithfulness and during the late tire is of the smallest description. He then who entered the Eugineers; at outbreak of the was acting as a guide for Sir whom he was acting as a guide for Sir whom the was acting the late. He was, when sick, attended by them with than once by them while scouring the country feather in his woolly hair and a blanket thrown and was brevetted Major-General of Volunteers. He was engaged in the Evelyn Wood's forces, his life was spared more and looking for the Zula "impis," or regiments, over his shoulder, which serves for sleeping the was mustered out of volunteer service in construction of defenses at Washington; in of which the English columns were endeavoring to get within fighting distance.

itchcraft is one of the Zulu institut and is much misused by their Kings or Chiefs for personal aggrandizement. Witches are be-



tion of them is said to be possessed of the spirit | prejudice of murder. Another kind are thought to be able to cause the death of whomsoever they wish, while others have the power to keep back

In order to stay the power of these malicious Vengeance on all evil-doors.

as a long and continued drought, an epidemic among the people or their cattle, or a defeat in warfare, the controlling Chief orders the wise men to prophesy and detect the one who is the cause of the trouble; for it is a maxim of the Zulu religion that no calamity, not even that of death, can happen without a witch being at the bottom of it.

All nature is supposed to be under the control of the King, and that it is by his command the seasons come and go, the rain falls, and the sun shines. If a long drought has impoverished the land, the tribe asks the King to interfere with the powers of nature in their behalf, and the King, as if in duty bound, pretends to take the matter in hand, and with as little delay as possible.

Nature herself generally comes to his aid, and thus the King poses as the great cause of an opportune deluge of rain. Should the lookedfor rain not be in accordance with the desires of the people, some witch is held responsible for the failure, and the suspected wretch is seized and at once executed, his cattle and possessions having been in the meanwhile confiscated by the king and sent to the royal "kranis" or cattle sheds,

The Zulus are polygamists, and the first wife | must be carried on over a fence, each turning of a Zulu has great influence and authority | back to the other while it lasts, over the others. Each wife has a but to heras of grass and earth. The openings in these | condition. buts are often so low that they can only be en-

The first wife's but is placed on the right of the whites is greatly improving them. the husband's, the second on his left, and each

water is poured into a gourd, which she throws at the bridegroom. Then she strikes each female of his family with the spear as token of her authority over them. As symbolical of her submission to her husband, she breaks the shaft of the spear. At this juncture she pre- Their Classmates in West Point, and tends to run away with the purpose of escaping, when the youthful relatives of her husband seize and bring her back. The female relatives of her own family set up a drendful wailing to show their appreciation of the sacrifice they make in permitting her to become a bride, When these ceremonies are completed there is great feasting, dancing and drinking, and possibly a savage scrimmage to complete the whole

The infants of the Zulus are either much coddled or much neglected, and at eight years of age the boys are made to herd the calves, while the girls assist their mothers. The men do nothing for their own sustenance



A BRIDEGROOM.

when at their kraals, except to milk the cows, conquered their present territory about the which is a duty no woman will perform under beginning of the 19th century. Charks, one any circumstances. With this exception, they devote themselves to hunting and warlike ex-

> The Zulus, like all other African tribes, willwhite race, and most of them do not hesitate to | Carolina, and died in 1879. take any advantage of their intercourse they

The wages given to a Zulu by a European

move about nude. They are strong, well built, 1569 at Springfield, Mass. and healthy, and have every appearance of hap-

see the carcuss their knives are drawn, the dead frequently cooked upon the spot where found. have not seen the operation performed.

Although Zululand has a long scaboard, fish

A child when born is for the first two or three days fed on sour milk, and not until the third day does it receive the nursing of its mother. dealt with by these peculiar people. No mother apirits, a class of prophets and wise men exist | may enter her married daughter's but, or eat | He died in 1861. among the natives, who are supposed to be the of her food, except under the most awful penal- The 10th was Miner Knowlton, of Connectiavengers of the nation, and to take summary | ties. She cannot even see her son-in-law, and | cut, who entered the artillery, and served as Aid When any baleful event has occurred, such is needed, such as sickness, or a similar calam- in Algeria in 1845; served in Mexico as Muster-



A childless wife may be returned to her self and her immediate family. These dwell- father, or some of the cattle given him recovings are becleive in shape, and their structure ered, as compensation for her unfortunate The Zulus are by no means so badly off as

is generally supposed, and their contact with



Value in American Money,

The Director of the Mint has estimated, and a horseshoe shape has been formed. In the the Secretary of the Treasury has proclaimed, center of this inclosure are placed the cattle. the values of all foreign coins to be followed in A stuckede outside of the huts serves as a proestimating the values of all foreign merchantection against attacks of men or beasts. As soon as a native decides to marry, and has obtained the consent of his relatives, a messenger provided with an ox as a peace offering is dispatched to the kraul where the parents of his intended wife reside. There, if he is favorably received, the important question is considered of how many cattle are to be given to the lady's father as compensation for the trouble and expense of having reared her. After this important point has been satis-

factorily disposed of, songs and dances are indulged in by both sides of the contracting parties. The intended bride collects her stock of mats, spoons, earthen puts, dried gourds for holding water and Kuffir beer together, and awaits the consummation of the marriage, The woolding day arrived, she and her re-

of the others is alternate succession, according

to the esteem held for each by the King, until

latives, decked in their best raiment, plumes and beads, set out for her future home, which she enters at night, and is unseen by the bridegroom or his flurily. All night she moans within the but, wailing and lamenting, or at least giving a fair imitation of these ways of andienting great distress.

When the day breaks the bridegroom and his friends take a set position in the "kraal," the bride and her followers assuming a position opposite to them. A spear is then placed in the maiden's hand, and while she is holding it

disc experted to the United States after Jan. 1, 1892. In determining the value of foreign coins the value of the monetary unit of resigned in 1836, and became a fur-trader. 1847, and was engaged at Palo Alto and Resaca countries having a gold or double standard was Died in 1853. ascertained by comparing the amount of pure gold in such unit with the pure gold in the entered the infantry; served for two years | terey, and was killed in the assaults on the United States dollar, and the silver coins of during the war as Mustering and Disbursing | City of Mexico, Sept. 13, 1847, while serving, such countries were given the same valuation as the corresponding gold coins with which they are interchangeable by law. In countries who entered the infantry and was brevetted for having a silver standard the values of the meriterious conduct in Mexico; was Chief shire, who was appointed Brevet Second Lieusilver coins were reckoued at the commercial value of the pure silver contained in such coins, ased upon the average price paid for silver by the Treasury Department during the month of

The values of foreign coins are now as follows: Florin of Austria-Hungary Boliviano of Bolivia. Peso of Central American States. Shanghai Tael of China... Buckwan Taot of China. Surrey of Ermudias Ruppe of India... Sol of Peru. Roubin of Russia. ble of Russia (gold)

What Became of Them.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Will you please publish the class of Gens. R. E. Lee and James Longstreet at West Point? These matters are very interesting to the old soldiers. Your publication of the class of Gen. Sheridan, very interesting indeed. Respectfully-W. M. BUSHPIELD, Cambridge, O.

Robert E. Lee belonged to the class of 1829, and stood second in it. At the head of the class was Charles Mason, of New York, who became a Second Lieutenant in the Engineer Corps, and served as Instructor of Engineering at West Point until 1831, when he resigned and ney, and afterwards Chief Justice of Iowa; expend a State War Fund of \$800,000 for the General. suppression of the rebellion. He died in Feb-

Robert E. Lee was appointed from Virginia, and entered the Engineers; served as Engineer at construction of forts at mouth of James; was employed on the Mississippi Rivor improvements; was Chief Engineer of Gen. Wool's column during the invasion of Mexico; took part in all the operations of that portion of Gen. Scott's army, and was wounded at the storming of Chapultepee, for which he received a brevet of Colonel. He was a particular favorite of Jeff Davis, who appointed him in 1830. Colonel of the 1st U. S. Cav. in March, 1861, which position he resigned to accept a com-Virginia. His first command was in West afterwards a farmer. the command of the army in front of Rich- | wards a clerk in the War Department. mond. The rest of his career is well known. He died Oct. 12, 1870, at Lexington, Va., as President of the Virginia Military Institute. The third was William H. Harford, of in 1833, and became Engineer of the New fantry, and resigned in 1832; died in 1857. Orleans & Lake Ponchartrain Canal. He died

there in 1836. The fourth, J. A. S. Izard, of Pennsylingly admit the wisdom and ingenuity of the signed in 1837; became a planter in South

food when in service is meal, called "mealies." army in 1861 as Colonel of the 18th Mass. He to his position as professor; died in 1885. wears a girdle of skins around his waist, a adivision at Gettysburg, where he was wounded, war became Chief Engineer of the Depart-The girls until they are of an age to marry to examine the Pacific Railroad. He died in unteers; in 1863 was brevetted Major-General. 1865; the Military Division of the Missouri

The Zulu's principal diet is "mealies," mil- and became Professor of Kenyon College, Ohio; the command of the Second Division of the lets, and sour milk. They occasionally have a afterward became owner of iron works and Fourth Corps of the Army of the Cumberland; feast of bullock's meat, with which they gorge | manufacturer of iron in Ohio; re-entered the | served through the Atlanta campaign, and rethemselves. A dead bullock is sometimes found | service in 1861 as Adjutant-General of Ohio; | ceived a brevet of Brigadier-General for galon a roadway, which has probably died from | was appointed a Brigadier-General of U. S. Vol- | lantry at Peach Tree Creek, and Major-General sickness or cold. As soon as a party of natives unteers, in which he served until 1863, when he for gallantry during the war. He was musresigned and became a merchant in New York. | tered out of the volunteer service in 1808; beanimal is at once divided among them, and He afterward built the Illinois Central Grain | came Chief Engineer of the Army, and was Elevators for Chicago, and was President of retired as Brigadier-General in 1886. one time equally detested with fish, but inter- | dier-General Wadsworth, and was brevetted | Lieutenant-Colonel of Ordnance. course with Europeans has done away with this | Major for gallant and meritorious service; was mustered out of service in 1865.

The eighth was John Mackay, of Georgia, who entered the artillery, and died in 1848. The ninth was Charles W. Hackley, of New The mother-in-law question is summarily | York, who entered the artillery, and resigned | in 1833 and became an Episcopal clergyman.

should there be an occasion where her advice on staff of Marshal Bugeaud in the French army The 11th was John C. Cascy, of New Jersey,

died in 1856.

next year to the Engineer Corps; was brevetted | the retired list as Brigadier-General by special aptain for gallantry against the Florida In- act of Congress, Feb. 27, 1889. law converse with him, which conversation General. Ex-President Cleveland appointed and meritorious service. He was brevetted Maington last year.

The 14th was John F. Kennedy, of Maryland, who entered the artillery, and died in 1837. The 15th was O. McKnight Mitchel, of Ohio, and became a lawyer at Cincinnati; afterward Chief Engineer of Little Miami Railroad and | died April 4, 1886. died in 1862 at Beaufort, S. C.

The 16th was Gustavus Brown, of Kentucky, who entered the artillery, and died in 1832. The 17th was Sidney Burbank, of Massachusetts, who entered the infantry and served | tucky, was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant

twice for gullantry in the Mexican war; was in 1861, and became a Major-General. when it was surrendered by Twiggs. After his trict of Columbia, was appointed Second Lieuexchange he was appointed Commissary-Gon- tenant of the 4th Art., July 1, 1842. He was eral of the Prisoners at Washington; brevetted promoted First Lieutenaut in 1847, and was Brigadier and Major-General for meritorious brovetted Captain for meritorious conduct at service. Died in August, 1884.

Jersey, who entered the artillery and served | Major-General, and died June 1, 1884. during the rebellion as Chief of the Pay District west of the Mississippi, and Aid to Maj.-Gen. Cartis, and was brevetted Major-General,

Officer, and was retired in 1863. The 23d was Thomas Swords, of New York, under a murderous fire of the enemy.

Quartermaster of the Department of the Cum- | tenant of Ordnance July, 1842; First Lieuland from 1861-'63, and Depot Quartermaster | tenant in 1848, and Captain in 1856. He served at Cincinnati during the rest of the war. He from 1861 to 1866 as Assistant to the Chief of was brevetted Brigadier and Major-General for Ordnance at Washington. He was promoted faithful services. He was retired in 1869, and | Major in 1863, and brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel

The 24th was Albemarle Cady, of New Hamp- He died Aug. 23, 1881. shire, who entered the infantry and was bre- The 12th was Alexander P. Stewart, of Tenvetted for gallantry in Mexico, and served in | nessee, who was appointed Second Lieutenant, Oregon during the war of the rebellion until | 3d Art., July, 1812, and served as Professor of 1864, when he was repred.

The 25th was Thomas A. Davies, who entered | 1843 to 1845, resigning May 31, 1845. He joined the infantry, and resigned in 1831 to become the rebellion in 1861, and became a Licutenant-Civil Engineer and merchant in New York. General in the rebel army. He re-entered the service in 1861 as Colonel of The 13th was Edward G. Beckwith, of New the 16th N. Y., and was at the battle of Bull | York, who was appointed Second Lieutenant, with subsequent histories of the same, was Run; was promoted to Brigadier-General and | 2d Art., July 1, 1842; promoted First Lieutenassigned to Army of the Tennessee; com- ant in 1846, and served in the war with Mexico. manded several posts and important districts, During the war of the rebellion he served and was brevetted Major-General. He was as Chief Commissary of the Department of mustered out of volunteer service 1865.

The 26th, Albert G. Blanchard, of Massachu- | Shenandoah from 1861 to February, 1862. He setts, who entered the infantry, and resigned in | was appointed Colonel and Additional Aid-de-1840 to become a merchant in New Orleans and | Camp, and was Chief Commissary of the Army Director of Public Schools. He served in of Virginia from June until September, 1862, became a lawyer in New York; afterwards | Mexico; was in the Louisiana Volunteers, and | and of the Department of the Gulf from Deeditor of the New York Evening Post; re- reappointed in the Army as Major of infantry, cember, 1862, to July, 1865. He was brevetted moved to Wisconsin; became District Attor- | which dishanded in 1848, and he became a Brigadier-General in March, 1865, for faithful teacher of Public Schools and Surveyor; en- | services during the war of the rebellion. He during the war was a Commissioner of Iowa to tered the rebel army, and became a Brigadier- died June 22, 1881.

> who entered the infantry, and resigned in 1838 Mexico he was brevetted for gallantry at Buena to become a planter in Alabama. The 25th was Caleb Sibley, of Massachusetts, 1847. He died October 18, 1853. who cutered the infantry, and served in the The 15th was Isaac Bowen, of New York, J. B. FETZER, UTICA, MONT. war with Mexico, and was surrendered by who was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant Twiggs, in Texas, in 1861, and after his ex- of the 4th Art. July 1, 1842, and promoted Secchange was in command of the 16th U. S., and ond Lieutenant, 1st Art., October, 1842. He Superintendent of Recruiting Service. He was was brovetted for gallantry in the war with brevetted Brigadier-General, and died in 1875. Mexico. Died Oct. 3, 1858. The 20th was Thomas H. Wright, of South Carolina, who entered the infantry, and died The 30th was George A. Sterling, of Connec-

ticut, who entered the infantry and resigned | was promoted to First Lieutenant in 1853, and mission as Brigadier-General from the State of in 1831 to become an Episcopal Clergyman and Captain in 1856. He resigned in April, 1861, Virginia, where he was badly outgeneraled and The 31st was Joseph H. Pawling, of Penn- General. He died July 29, 1866. defeated by Rosecrans. After the wounding sylvania, who entered the infantry, and reof Gen. Johnston at Seven Pines he was given | signed in 1830 and became a lawyer; after-

The 32d was Antes Synder, of Pennsylvania, | war with Mexico he was brevetted First Lieuwho entered the infantry, and resigned in 1830. | tenant and Captain for gallant and meritorious He became a Civil Engineer, and died in 1861. The 33d and last of the class was William H. Georgia, who entered the infantry, and resigned | Warfield, of Maryland, who entered the in- At the breaking out of the rebellion he was LONGSTREET'S CLASSMATES.

James Longstreet graduated 54th in his class of 1842. At the head of the class was Henry L. vania, was appointed to the artillery, and re- Eustis, of Massachusetts, who entered the Engineers, and resigned in 1849; became a professor in Lawrence Scientific School; re-entered The fifth was James Barnes, of Massachu- the army in 1862 as Colonel of the 10th Mass.; setts, who entered the artillery, and resigned | took part in all the operations of the Army of in 1836; became a railroad engineer, building | the Potomac; in 1863 was appointed Brigadieramount to about 10 shillings a month. Their several prominent roads; re-entered the General, and resigned in June, 1864, to return

1866, and became a member of the Commission | 1861 was promoted to Brigadier-General of Vol-He commanded the First Corps after the first from January to June, 1865; the Department The sixth was C. P. Buckingham, of Ohio, day at Gettysburg, and received a brevet of who entered the artillery, and resigned in 1831, | Colonel for gallantry, and was transferred to

served as Chief of Artillery in McCall's Divis-The short time required for the disappearance | Chicago Steel Works. He died Aug. 30, 1888. | The third was George W. Rains, of Alabama. of this nauseous food is incredible to those who The seventh was Joseph Brice Smith, of who entered the artillery; distinguished him-District of Columbia, who entered the artillery; self in the Mexican war, and resigned in 1858 resigned in 1832 to become a lawyer in New | to become proprietor of Washington Iron promoted Major of the 4th Art., 1865, and is held in abhorrence, and a Zulu servant will | York; re-entered the army in 1861 as Cap- | Works at Newburg, N. Y. At outbreak of the only handle it under protest. Poultry was at tain and Assistant Adjutant-General to Briga- war entered the rebel army, and became a and was retired Aug. 25, 1879.

The fourth was John D. Kurtz, of District of Columbia, who entered the Engineers; served during the war as Assistant to the Chief Engineer at Washington; was brevetted Colonel for meritorious service. The fifth, William S. Rosecrans, of Ohio, who

entered the Engineer Corps, and resigned in 1854 to become Civil Engineer and Architect; was afterwards engaged in the manufacture of kerosene; re-entered in 1861 on the staff of McClellan; then Colonel of the 23d Ohio; in May, 1561, promoted to Brigadier-General in ing Officer for volunteers, and was retired in | the army. After a successful campaign in West Virginia, he was promoted to Major-General, and assigned to the command of Corinth, Miss., who entered the artillery, and was Commissary | where he won two victories, and was then asto Gen. Taylor's army in the Mexican war, and signed to the command of the Army of the Cumberland: After the battle of Chickamauga The 12th was W. R. McKee, of Kentucky, he was relieved and assigned to the command who entered the artillery, and resigned in 1836 of the Department of the Mississippi, and deto become a railroad engineer and lawyer; re- feated the invasion of the State by the rebels entered the army during the war with Mexico | under Price. He resigned from the army in as Colonel of 2d Cav., and was killed at Buena | 1867, and removed to California; was sent to Congress from that State, and at the conclusion The 13th was Joseph E. Johnston, of Virginia, of his term was appointed by ex-President who entered the artillery, and resigned in 1837 | Cleveland as Register of the Treasury, which to become a Civil Engineer; reappointed the position he still holds. He was placed upon

dians; was Captain of Engineers during the The sixth was Theodore T. S. Laidley, of Mexican war, where he was severely wounded; Virginia, who entered the army as Brovet Secwas brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel for gallant ond Lieutenant of Ordnance, July, 1842, and conduct; was Lieutenaut-Colonel of the 1st | served at various arsenals until 1846. During U. S. Cav. during the Kansas trouble, and then | the war with Mexico he was engaged at the appointed Quartermaster-General of the United | siege of Vera Cruz, and was promoted First States Army, in which position he was when | Lieutenant March 3, 1847. He also took part the war broke out, when he resigned to join | in the battle of Cerro Gordo and the siege of the rebellion, reaching the rank of Lieutenant- Pueblo, and was brevetted Captain for gallantry him Railroad Commissioner. He died in Wash- | jor for gallant and meritorious conduct, and was promoted Captain of Ordnance July 1, 1856. During the rebellion he served as Inspector of Powder, and was in command of Frankfort Arsenal from Feb. 1, 1864, to Aug. 19, 1864, havwho entered the artillery, and resigned in 1832, | ing been appointed Major June 1, 1863. He was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel in 1867. He

Professor in Cincinnati College; distinguished The seventh, Barton S. Alexander, of Kenastronomer and editor of an astronomical pub- | tucky, was made Brevet Second Lieutenant of lication. He re-entered the army in 1861 as | Engineers, July 1, 1842, and promoted Second Brigadier-General, and commanded a division | Lientenant in 1843, and served in the war with of the Army of the Ohio in the advance into Mexico. He had charge of the building of the Kentucky and Virginia, and distinguished Soldiers' Home at Washington; was promoted himself by his activity and enterprise. He Captain in 1856. He was brevetted Major for captured Huntsville, Ala., which secured the gallantry at the First Bull Run, and was a control of northern Alabama, and was then | Lieutenant-Colonel and an Additional Aid-detransferred to the command of the Army of the | Camp from September, 1861, to May, 1866. He Department of the South and Tenth Corps, and | was brevetted Colonel and Brigadier-General in 1865 for meritorious services draing the rebellion; was promoted Colonel 1.4 1867. He died Sept. 15, 1878, The eighth, Gustavus W. Smith, of Ken-

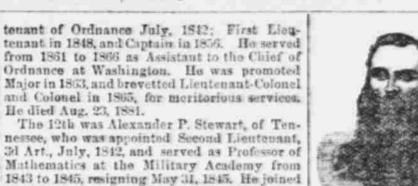
against the frontier Indians; was Lieutenaut- of Engineers, July 1, 1842; was brevetted the first day after Gen. Reynolds was killed. Colonel at outbreak of the war, and commanded First Lieutenant for gallant and meritorious He was promoted Colonel of the 17th U.S. in a body of Regulars in the Army of Potomac; service at Cerro Gordo, and Captain for gallant 1863, and Colonel of the 35th U.S. in 1867. He a body of Regulars in the Army of Potomac; was brevetted for gallantry at Gettysburg. He became Assistant Commissioner of the Freed-mens Bureau after the war. In 1870 retired, mens Bureau after the war. In 1870 retired, appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant of the 4th appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant in 1847, appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant in 1847, appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant in 1854. Killed Jan. 20, 1855, by York, who entered the infantry; was brevetted joined the rebeliion against the United States Lieutenant-Colonel of the 8th U. S. in 1860, The ninth, Mansfield Lovell, of the Dis-

Chapultepee. He resigned in December, 1854. | War with mexico. Dec. 3, 1858. He became The 19th was Charles Petigru, of South Car- He was a merchant in New York City from Lieutenant-Colonel of the 7th W. Va. Cav., olina, who entered the artillery, and died in 1854 to 1858, a Street Commissioner of New Nov. 27, 1861, and was dismissed Aug. 24, York from 1858 to 1861, and joined the rebellion The 20th was Franklin E. Hunt, of New in 1861 against the United States; became a

The 10th was Calvin Benjamin, of Indians, who was appointed Second Lieutenant of the 4th Art, July 1, 1842; took part in the mili-The 21st was Lancaster P. Lupton, of New tary occupation of Texas and the war with York, who was appointed to the infantry and | Mexico; was promoted First Lieutenant in de la l'alma as Adjutant of the artillery bat-The 23d was Seth Eastman, of Maine, who | talion; was also engaged in the battle of Monwith conspicuous gallantry, a captured gun

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Pennsylvania, and of the Department of the

The 14th was Henry M. Whiting, who was

Vista, and was promoted First Lieutenaut in

The 16th was Martin L. Smith, of New York,

appointed Second Lieutenant of Topographical

Engineers July 1, 1842. In the war with Mexico.

he was brevetted for meritorious conduct, and

and joined the rebel army and became a Major-

The 17th was John Pope, of Illinois, who was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant of

Topographical Engineers July 1, 1842. In the

moted First Lieutenant and Captain in 1856.

was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers

May, 1861. He was in command of the Dis-

trict of North Missouri from July until October,

1861, and of the Second Division of the Army

operating against Price in southwest Missouri

trict of Central Missouri from December, 1861,

to December, 1862. He was in command of

the Army of the Mississippi on the movement

on New Madrid and the capture of Island No.

10. He was promoted Brigadier-General in

of Cedar Mountain, Bristoe Station, Grove-

ton, and Manassas, and Chantilly. He also

commanded the Department of the North-

west from September, 1862, to January,

1856. During the war of the rebellion he

Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3d Art., July, 1879,

The 19th was Richard W. Johnston, of Vir-

First Lieutenant in 1847. He was brevetted

twice for gallantry in the Mexican war, and

promoted Captain and Commissary of Subsist-

ence in 1843. During the war of the rebeilion

he was Major and Commissary of Subsistence,

and was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, and

Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. He was bre-

vetted Brigadier-General for faithful and meri-

was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant, 2d

Art., July 1, 1842; promoted First Lieutenant

in 1847, and brevetted Captain for gallantry

in the war with Mexico; promoted Captain

and Assistant Adjutant-General in 1853. Dur-

ing the war of the rebellion he served as an

Assistant Adjutant-General and Inspector-

General of the Adjutant-General's Department,

from Nov. 14, 1862, until March 10, 1864. He

was brevetted Brigadier-General of Volunteers

in 1861; Lieutenant-Colonel in the Regular

Army in 1862, and was brevetted Colonel for

gailantry in the battle of Gettysburg. He was

brevetted Brigadier-General in the Regular

The 24th was Abner Doubleday, of New

York, who was brevetted Second Lieu-

tenant, 3d Art., July 1, 1842; served in the war

with Mexico, and was promoted Captain in

1855. During the war of the rebellion he

served in the defense of Fort Sumter during its

bombardment, and was promoted Major of the

17th U. S. in 1861, and Brigadier-General of

Volunteers in February, 1862, and commanded

a brigade on the Rappahannock; was engaged

in the battles of Second Buil Run, South Mount-

sin, Antictam, and was promoted Major-General

of Volunteers in 1862. He took part in the

battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and

meritorious services. He died Aug. 22, 1853.

July 1, 1842; was promoted First Lieutenant

war with Mexico; was promoted Captain in

The 28th was Daniel H. Hill, of South Caro-

tenant, 1st Art., on July 1, 1842, and promoted

in 1849, and died March 2, 1853.

frowned Nov. 27, 1846.

the rebel army during the war.

Army in 1865, and Major-General in the Vol-

unteers in 1865. Died March 23, 1866.

The 23d was Seth Williams, of Maine, who

torious services; was retired May 20, 1882.

Jan. 26, 1857.

He died March 29, 1882.

The 27th was Chileab S. Howe, of New York, appointed from at large. In the war with

VEADE MADE. DR. A. GWEN.

LIVING WITNESSES Give Testimony as to the Value of

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT In Relieving Distress and Cur-

ing Disease when All Other Remedies Fail.

Female Weakness and Stomach Trouble CURED.

NERE, W. VA., Oct. 24, 1891.

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT CO. Gentlemen :- I feel it my duty to thank you for what the Oven Electric Belt has done for me. When I ordered your belt I was compelled to be lifted from my bed to my chair. I was suffering from palpitation of my heart, derangement of the stomach, and female weakness. I received your belt on the 28th of March. I began wearing it, and in about two months I began to realize that it was doing me good. First, I began to sleep better, and one by one my troubles. began to disappear. All of my troubles are now gone, except my heart troubles a little yet if I get excited; but if I only knew what words to thank you for the comfort I have received. I do all of my housework with the help of one little child 9 years old, and feel well most of the time. Dector, please accept my thanks. I shall always remember you in my prayers that you may live long, and seil many of your leits. MES. MARGARET REED. Your true friend and well wisher,

Says :- "Your boilts are excellent for Liver Diseases. One of them cured me when the disease was of three years' standing."

A Cure for Lumbago.

HICKORY, WASHINGTON CO., PA.

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT AND APPLEANOR CO. Gentlemen:-I Purchased one of your No. 4 Gent's Belts about two weeks ago, and have worn it according to directions since. At that time I was almost a cripple with my back. The doctor told me that mine was a very bad case of Lumbago. Thanks to your belt, I am now

W. H. OLIVER Persons making inquiries from writers of testimonials are requested to inclose self-ad-

dressed, stamped envelope to insure a prompt reply. OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

conduct in several engagements. He was pro- Containing full information regarding the cure of Acute, Chronic, and Nervous diseases, sworm estimonials and portraits of people who have been cured, list of diseases, etc., in English, Swedsh, German, and Norwegian, or treatise on Empture cured with Electric Truss, will be mailed Mustering Officer for the State of Illinois, and to any address upon receipt of six cents postage.

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT AND APPLIANCE CO., MAIN OFFICE AND ONLY FACTORY: from October to December, 1861, and of the dis-

> New York Office, 826 Broadway. The Largest Electric Belt Establishment in the World.

On or before March 1, 1892, the main offices and factory will occupy three floors, 100 x 145 et, in the Owen Electric Belt Building, Cor. State and Adams streets. When writing mention this paper.

The 32d, John S. McCalmont, of Pennsylva- was appointed Second Lieutenant of the 4th II. nia, was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant, S., and was brevetted Captain and Major for of the Missouri from June 27, 1865, until 3d U. S. Inf., July 1, 1842. He was Colonel of gallantry in the war with Mexico; was pro-August, 1866, and the Military District of the 15th Pa. from July 20, 1861, until he re- moted Major and Paymaster in 1858, which

working, and feel almost as good as ever.

Georgia, Florida and Alabama from 1867 to signed, May 9, 1862. 1868. He was promoted Major-General of the The 33d, Patrick Noble, of South Carolina, tenant-General in the rest of Regular Army October, 1882, and retired in was appointed Second Lieutenant, 1st Dra- his history is well known. goons, July 1, 1842, and promoted First Lieu- The 55th was James W. Abert (at large), who

who was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant, Mexico. He died Dec. 27, 1848. 1st Art., 1842. He was promoted Captain in The 34th, Henry C. Story, of Louisiana, was ing the war of the rebellion he served on the appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant, 2d U. S. stuff of Gens. Patterson and Banks; promoted Inf., July 1, 1842; promoted Second Lieuten- Major of Engineers in 1863, and resigned June ion from December, 1861, to February, 1862. ant in 1842, and resigned Nov. 30, 1914. He 25, 1864. He was on inspection duty and acted Chief of became a sugar planter in Louisiana, and died The 56th and last, James O. Handy, of Rhode

Artillery in the District of California, and was | Fab. 9, 1868. The 35th, Jenks Beaman, of Vermont, was Second Lieutenant in 1845. Died Sept. 26. brevetted Second Lieutenant, 8th U. S. Inf., 1845. July 1, 1842; was promoted First Lieutenant in 1846. He served in the war with Moxico.

ginia, who was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant, 3d Art., July 1, 1842, and First Lieu-The 36th, John D. Clark, of North Carolina, tenant in 1846, and resigned in 1847. He died was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant, 4th | while relating some reminiscences of his early U. S. Inf., July 1, 1842; promoted First Lieu- days in the ministry, said : The 20th was John Hillhouse, of New York, | tenant in 1846, and brevetted Captain for galwho was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant lantry in Mexico. He was drowned Aug. 2, I so timed myself as to arrive at a good brother's of 4th Art. July 1, 1842, and Second Lieuten-

ant, 3d Art., in 1844. He resigned in 1845. During the war of the rebellion he served as chusetts, was appointed Brevet Second Lieuten- absent from home, and the wife and daughters Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers from ant, 2d Art., July 1, 1842, and bravetted First appeared glad to see me. We chatted pleas-Sept. 11, 1861, until he resigned Nov. 6, 1861. Lieutenant and Captain for gallantry in the antly for a half hour or more. I was very war with Mexico; promoted Captain and Quar- hangry, and was sure dinner was being pro-The 21st was David Gibson, of Virginia, who termaster in 1854, and Major in 1863; serving pared, as the girls had dropped out of the room was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant, 3d | 33 Chief Quartermaster in the Department of one by one, so I tarried, but was very uneasy, Art., July 1, 1842, and promoted Second Lieu- the Pacific. He was brevetted Lieutenant-Colo- and thought the lady of the house was becomtenant, 2d Art., in 1844, and died Feb. 6, 1847, nel, Colonel and Brigadier-General for mering so. Finally she excused herself and went torious services during the rebellion; was out of the room for a moment. A small boy, The 22d, Charles L. Kilburn, of Pennsylappointed Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy who had been running in and out of the room vania, was appointed Brevet Second Lleuten-Quartermaster in 1866; resigned Feb. 10, since my arrival, entered and I said: ant, 2d Art., July 1, 1842, and was promoted | 1870.

The 38th, Cyrus Hall, of Ohio, was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant, 1st U. S., July 1, 1842; promoted Second Lieutenant, 8th U.S., in 1843. Died April 11, 1849.

The 39th, George Sykes, of Maryland, was brevetted Second Lieutenant, 3d U. S., July 1, served as Assistant Commissary-General of the 1842; was brevested Captain for gallantry in Department of the Ohio, and was Supervising the war with Mexico; promoted Major of the Commissary of the Department of the Ohio, 4th U.S., 1861, and Brigadier-General in September, 1861; was engaged in the Peniusular Campaign, and was brevetted Colonel for gallant and meritorious service at Gaines's Mill. He was brevetted Brigadier-General and Major-General for gallantry during the war of the

rebellion. Died Feb. 8, 1880. The 40th, Richard H. Anderson, of South Carolina, was brevetted Second Lieutenant, 1st Dragoons; was brevetted First Lieutenant for gallantry in the war with Mexico; promoted aptain in 1855; resigned March 3, 1861, and oined the rebel army, and became a Lieutenant-General. Died Jan. 26, 1879.

The 41st, George W. Lay, of Virginia, was brevetted Second Lieutenant 6th U. S., July 1, 1842; was brevetted for gallantry in the war with Mexico; served as Lieutenant-Colonel and Aid-de-Camp on the Staff of the Commanderin-Chief in 1855, and was promoted Captain of the 6th U. S., in 1856; resigned in 1861. He was Colonel and Adjutant-General in the rebel army, and died May 7, 1867.

The 42d, James W. Schureman, of New Jersey, was brevetted Second Lieutenant, 7th U.S. Ho was brevetted for gallantry in the war with Mexico; promoted First Lieutenant in 1848. and died Jan. 30, 1852. The 43d, George C. Mason, of Virginia,

was brevetted Second Lieutenant, 2d Dragoons, and was promoted Second Lieutenant, 2d Dragoons, in 1844. He was killed April 25, 1846, in skirmish at Fort Brown, Tex. The 44th, Charles D. Jordan (at large), was brevetted Second Lieutenant, 5th U. S.

was brevetted for gallantry in the war with Mexico; was promoted Major of the 5th U. S.

in 1847, and brevetted Captain for gallant and | the Indians. The 46th was Andrew J. Williamson, of Ohio who joined the infantry, and was engaged in the The 26th was Lucien Locser, of Pennsylvania,

war with Mexico. He was promoted First Bowels. appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant, 2d Art., Lieutenant in 1847, and resigned Sept. 9, 1851. The 47th was Engene E. McLean, of Mary- Liver. in 1847, and served in California during the land, who joined the infantry and took part in the war with Mexico; promoted Captain and Kidneys, Quartermaster in 1855; resigned in 1861 to become a Major and Quartermaster in the rabel Inside Skin. army. The 27th, Frederick J. Deuman, of New

The 48th was Lafayette McLaws, of Georgia, York, was appointed Second Lieutenant, 1st U. | who joined the infantsy, and served in the war S., on July 1, 1842; promoted First Lieutenant | with Mexico; promoted Captain in 1851, and | Driving everything before it that ought to resigned in 1861 to become a Major-Ceneral in the rebel army. line, who was appointed Brevet Second Lieu-

The 49th was Thomas C. Hammond, of Pennfirst Lieutenant of the 4th U. S. in 1847; was promoted First Lieutenant in 1845. He was brevetted Captain and Major for gullantry in | killed Dec. 6, 1816, at San Pasqual, Cal., while the war with Mexico. He resigned in 1849; leading a charge against Mexican Lancers. oined the rebel army in 1861, and became a The 50th, Charles T. Baker (at large), was Lientenant-General, and died Sept. 24, 1889. | brovetted Second Lieutenant, 3d U. S., and pro-The 29th, Napoleon J. T. Dana (at large), was moted First Lieutenant in 1851. He resigned

ppointed Second Lieutenant 2d U. S. Inf., in 1851, and died Feb. 28, 1881. July 1, 1842; brevetted for gallantry in the The 51st was Samuel B. Hayman, of Pennwar with Mexico, where he was severely sylvania, appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant, wounded at Cerro Gordo. He was promoted 1st Cav., and was in the war with Mexico. He Captain and Quartermaster in 1848, and re- was promoted Captain in 1855, and Colonel in signed in 1855. In the war of the rebellion he | 1861; engaged in all the battles of the Army of was Colonel of the 1st Minn, from October, | the Potomac; was brevetted Lieutenant-Colo-1861, until February, 1862, when he was pro- nel, Colonel, and Brigadier-General for gal-

moted Brigadier-General, and promoted Major- lantry. He was retired July 1, 1872. General November, 1862. He resigned May The 52d was Earl Van Dorn, of Mississippi, who joined the infantry and was brevetted The 30th, Allen H. Norton, of Ohio, was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant 1st U. S. with Mexico; promoted Major in 1860; reinf., July 1, 1842, and was promoted First signed in 1861 to become a Major-General in Licutenant, 4th U. S. Inf., in 1816, and was the rebel army. He was killed by Dr. Peters

May 8, 1863, in Tonnessoc. The 53d was Christopher R. Perry, of Rhode The 31st was Armistead T. M. Rust, of Virginia, who was appointed First Lieutenaut, 1st Island, who joined the infantry; was promoted Dragoons, July 1, 1842, and resigned March 1, Lieutenant in 1844, and took part in war with 1845. He was Colonel and Judge-Advocate in Mexico. Died Oct. 8, 1848. The 54th, James Lougstreet, of Alabama,

position he resigned in 1861 to become a Lieu-

The 18th was Joseph Stewart, of Kentucky, tenant in 1846, and served in the war with joined the infantry; promoted Second Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers in 1846. Dur-

Island, joined the infantry, and was promoted

He Falled to Get His Dinner. Indianapolis News.

A Methodist minister, now stationed here,

"One day while traveling between stations in the country about dinner time. I hitched The 37th, Ralph W. Kirkham, of Massa- my horse and went in. Brother H- was Come here, my little man, and as he came

toward me I asked: ". How soon will you have dinner here?" ". Just as soon as you go," was the ready

Dr. Graves to Hang.

On Jan. 11, at Denver, Colo., Dr. Graves, the oisoner of Mrs. Barnaby, appeared in court euled an arrest of judgment and sentenced to be hanged some time during the two weeks beginning Jan. 31, 1892. Judge Rising held an investigation to-day into the conduct of the officers who convoyed the Doctor to the jail the night the verdict was returned, and who alleged that the accused made a confession. The officers stated under eath that they did not ply the prisoner with questions, but the doctor grew quacious of his own accord. The court exonerated the deputies of alleged unbecoming

Gov. Routt has stated that the Doctor shall have time enough to be heard in the Supreme Court if his Excellency is to grant a reprieve. A Case of Contempt.

An old farmer from one of the back Counties was the defendant in a suit for a piece of land, and he had been making a strong fight for it. suys the Detroit Free Press, When the attorney for the other side began his speech he "May it please the court, I take the

The old farmer jumped up and sung out: "What's that? What's that?"

The judge called him down. "May it please the court," began the attorney again, not noticing the interruption, "I take "No, I'll be d-d if you do, either," shouted

the old farmer, "anyhow not until the court

The fine for contempt was remitted later.

Takes hold in this order:

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articles of dist that a constitution may be gradually buil Harrison burg and the malbulles are doubled around agreed o attent wherever there is a weak put at. We may emaps many a fatal shaft by keeping our sives well fortified with pure blind and a properly nourisited frame."—
"Chil Service Genetle."
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hulf-pound time, by Grocers, knowed thus:

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